CEA Interim Prioritization Overview

**Prepared by the King County Department of Community and Human Services,
Performance Measurment and Evaluation
January 23, 2019**

Goal of CEA Interim Prioritization Workgroup

The IP workgroup was tasked with **quickly** revising the formula used to identify the most vulnerable single adults, young adults, and families on the Coordinated Entry for All (CEA) community queue to be prioritized for housing so that the weekly lists are more racially equitable.

To implement quickly, the interim formula identified by the IP workgroup must be based on **currently available** data (i.e., without reassessing individuals or collecting new data).

Increased equity in the prioritization scoring formula would look like:

- The likelihood of being prioritized for housing (i.e., appearing on the "Top 40 list") is more similar across racial groups.
- The proportion of people of color being prioritized for housing (i.e., appearing on the "Top 40 list") is more similar to the proportion of people of color being assessed via Coordinated Entry for All.

Note that CEA has many other initiatives, including to expand and improve equity in access, diversify the assessor pool, enhance the flag review process, and ensure equitable referrals to housing.

How did the IP workgroup choose these formulas?

DCHS data analysts identified triage tool and VI-SPDAT questions where people of color responded differently than white respondents (>5% difference plus or minus) and the question related to vulnerability (as defined by the community)

> **Vulnerability**: "Increased likelihood that someone would be harmed or victimized or die while homeless. Increased likelihood that a person would not be able to secure and/or maintain housing without additional support."

IP workgroup members ranked the questions based on their impact on a person's vulnerability. DCHS used this feedback to test new prioritization formulas that gave less weight to the VI-SPDAT and more weight to the factors identified by the workgroup.

IP workgroup members reviewed the impacts of the different formulas on racial equity and voted on the formula that improved racial equity the most.

Single Adult Interim Prioritization Formula

Approved: November 29, 20018
Implemented: December 7, 2018

Prioritization Factors	Total Possible Points	
	Old Scoring Formula	IP Scoring Formula
VI-SPDAT	96%	50%
Length of time homeless	4%	--
Homeless 2+ years	--	25%
Homeless 5+ times in past 3 years	--	25%

Weight of the VI-SPDAT reduced and remaining points equally distributed to most severe response on homelessness chronicity and frequency.

YYA Interim Prioritization Formula

Approved: December 19, 2018
Implemented: December 28, 2018

Prioritization Factors	Total Possible Points	
	Old Scoring Formula	**IP Scoring Formula**
VI-SPDAT	96%	50%
Length of time homeless	4%	--
Homeless 1+ year(s)	--	33.33%
History of Foster Care	--	16.67%

Weight of the VI-SPDAT reduced and 2/3 of remaining points distributed to most severe response on homelessness chronicity and remaining 1/3 awarded if respondent spent time in foster care.

Family Interim Prioritization Formula

Approved: January 15, 2019
Implemented: January 25, 2019

Prioritization Factors	Total Possible Points	
	Old Scoring Formula	IP Scoring Formula
VI-SPDAT	96%	50%
Length of time homeless	4%	--
Older child helps with childcare	--	12.5%
Unsupervised children aged 12 or under	--	12.5%
History of foster care	--	12.5%
Pregnant household member	--	12.5%

Weight of the VI-SPDAT reduced and remaining points equally distributed to households if children 12 or under are left unsupervised, if children help with child care, if the caregiver has a history of foster care, and if a household member is pregnant.